AMERICAN SHRINES

Pilgrimage to Fredericksburg and Adjacent Battlefields.

GROUP OF HISTORIC PLACES

With Impressive Relations Compre hensive Plans for the Preservation of Chancellorsville, the Wildernes and Spottsylvania-Lessons of War Taught in Successive Campaigns.

Eredericksburg, Virginia, correspon-dent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: A pilgrimage begins at Fredericksburg on the south bank of the Rappanhannock. Behind is the river which Burn-side's army crossed in the early morning of a clear, cold December day in partly covered with the after-the-war Producksburg, then an open field. Beyond the field rise Maryo's Heights, steep, stone-walled, the position of all a military commander would choose to block the way of an invading army. Up from the bank of the river, over the plain and to the heights, Burnside's lines of battle came and melted. That was the "first Fredericksburg," the first great storming charge of the war, and it failed. The next day found the shattered army of the Potomac across the river, and there it remained until spring when a new commander, Hooker, began a new campaign with the month of May.

er, began a new campaign with the monit of May.

Profiting by Burnside's experience, Hocker crossed at several points above Fracericisburg. Lee left his impregnable position around the city and marched west to get between Hocker and the way to Richmond. The pilgrim riding out of Fredericksburg along the Orange plank road, having left behind him Marye's Heights scarcely a half score of miles, comes to where Hocker and Lee fanced each other at Chancelorsville in the spring of 1833 and played a game of war as different as possible from that of the "first Fredericksburg." It was there that Jackson leaving Lee squarely facing Hocker, marched all day by a long detour to the south through forest-fringed roads and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon came out into the open, facing with his three lines of battle the unthinking extreme right of Hocker. He had gone past the Union army, had turned and had come back. Before dark an entire corps, Howard's, the Eleventh, had been rolled up, changed into a panic-strucken mob and sent flying down upon the rest of the army, making the most successful surprise of the whole war. But that same night Lee sustained a loss greater than Hocker's. Jackson, feeling about in front of his line to prepare for the morning movement, was shot by his own men. The five or six days about Chancellorsville left two exhausted armies, and Hocker, deciding not to go to Richmond by that route, withdrew back across the Rappanhannock.

The pilgrim passes right on westward y Chancellorsville over this same The pilgrim passes right on westward by Chancelloraville over this same plank road. Hardly has he covered as much of it as the stretch where Jackson fortified his lines and drove the Eleventh Corps pell mell to the eastward, when he comes out upon the "Wilderness." To the northward are upen patches of farms, walled in by dense growths of timber and brush. A few miles north are the fords of the Rapidan, which is the south fork of the Rappahannock. After the May days at Chancelloraville came another commander of the Army of the Potomac, Masde, and in July Gettysburs was fought. By December, that same year, 1833, Maade had come down to the Rapidan on his way to Richmond, He crossed the Rapidan, had heavy skirmishing in the Wilderness, went back and into winter quarters.

Then came Grant from the west, taking the command of the Army of the Potomac, a lieutenant general, with Meade under him. In May, 1884, Grant crossed the Rapidan, less than twenty-five miles from where Burnside had fought his "first Fredericksburg" and within half the distance from where Hooker, in May of 1863, had met Lee at Chancellorsville. Grant started for Richmond. Burnside started for Richmond. Burnside started for the Confederate capital by way of Fredericksburg. Hooker by way of Chancellorsville, and Grant by way of the Wilderness. The three s'arting points were on an east and weat line, less than twenty-live miles long. But the three years of war had taught something. The days of the impossible, like that storming of Marye's Heights, had gone by. So ind the opportunities for such a paralyzing surprise as Jackson gave Howard at Chancellorsville.

Grant crossed the Rapidan undiscovered, but within a day Lee had started from Orange Court House to Fredericksburg. The Wilderness is about half of the distance, And there Grant, going south, and Lee, coming east, had their initial meeting the first week of May, 1864.

ness is about half of the distance. And there Grant, going south, and Lee, coming east, had their initial meeting the first week of May, 1864.

The pilgrim leaves the easterly course and turns southward to follow the route of the fortunes of war from the 5th of May to the 14th of that month. The new course is not due south. It bears to the eastward considerably, its length is, perhaps, a little more than twelve miles, Grant was ten days going that distance. Those were momentous days. They revealed to Lee the presence of a man who did not turn back. They included everything known to the strategy and horror of war.

In history the period covers the battles of the Wilderness and of Spottssylvania. Moving to the southward, Grant was compelled to face westward continuously. He made the twelve miles by taking advantage of the luisi in the fighting, and moving a corps from the right of the line of battle back to the rear and around to the left. Thus the left wing was slowly extended, while the right was shortened. And this was done over hills, through swampy places, across streams, the face of the country was alternately cleared, fields and pines and cedar and oak forests with dense undergrowth. As Grant moved a corps at a time Leepressed forward, fortifying and waiting for attack, endeavoring by each movement to shunt the course of Grant, to the eastward, and off the discourse with dense undergrowth.



BABIES

EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MIL

OUR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET ENTITLED "BABNES" SHOULD EVERY HOUSEHOLD. SENT ON APPLICATION., BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

rection of Richmond, which was about

due south.
"More desperate fighting has not been
witnessed upon this continent than that
of the 5th and 6th of May," Grant
said of this struggle of armies in the

said of this struggle of armies in the Wilderness.

Then began the contest for Spottsylvania, and "Bloody Angle" was made immortal. In the ten days covering the Wilderness passage, and the battle for possession of Spottsylvania, Grant lost 28,207 in killed and wounded, 4,706 missing and sent back 4,225 sick. His army was reduced 34,335. Lee lost in killed nearly as many, not so many wounded, but had twice as many men taken prisoners. It was on the lith of May, between the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, in this network of lanes and woods and farms, with the losses on both sides running thousands a day that Grant, on the lith of May, wrote to Washington his famous declaration, avowing his "purpose to fight it out on this line if it rakes all summer."

avowing his "purpose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Turning to the northeastward from Spottsylvania the pilgrim finds that Fredericksburg by the wide pike is only twelve miles away. The pilgrimage has been a drive of fifty miles. It has encompassed a chain of battle-fields embracing more of the civil war than can be found in any other locality of like metes and bounds. Here, on 10,000 acres of fighting ground, nearly one-fourth of them were killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

The time has come when the government proposes to acquire these battle-fields and the connecting roads. Engineers of the army have within the past few days gone over this intensely interesting pilgrimage. They have noted the lines which will embrace within reservations the heaviest fighting. They have examined the earthworks running for many miles, and in almost parfect state of preservation. Their report on the expediency of immediate action and upon the cost of the work of preservation will be made to Congress. The expediency of the legislation will be strongly urged at the coming session. Virginia has paved the way so far as state action can go. The plan is comprehensive, but not costly. These battle-fields can be transferred to the government at an average price of between \$6 and \$7 an acre. The roads were once well built pikes, and in paris were even planked. Stone is obtainable near by. The macadamising can be done cheaply. From every point of view the movement to save these historical evidences seems highly commendable.

The bilgrimage from Fredericksburg of Marye's Heights, out past Chancellorsville, through the Wilderness, with a hait at Bloody Angle, the key of the Spottsylvania field, shows impressively how Americans learned war. In the beginning, ninety days was thought to be sufficient to fight out the question of of, secession. And when Burnside sent his army across the Rappahannock to signm the heights, it was with the idea settingity that valor and numbers yould overcome all natural obstacle. Longstreet, looking down from the heights, after the repeated-charges had been made and had failed, said he saw the Union dead lying three deep in places. A field of ten or twelve across was carpeted with the killed and wounded. In a road which ran below grade, "the sunken road," approaching the foot of the heights, the bodies lay one upon another. The failure was not altogether in the mistake of hidgment which sent lines of battle against such a position. Frankin had crossed with his corps lower down the river. He was to attack on the flank and rear, while this cfort upon the front of the heights was made. But he encountered more opposition than was expected on the heights was made. But he encountered more opposition than was expected on the heights was made. But he concuntered more opposition than was expected on the heights and the co-operation did not date place.

"I thought as I saw the Federals come again and again to their death," said Longstreet, that they deserved succeas if courage and daring could emptite solders to victory."

Stonewall Jackson's was the strong arm which reached out and held Frank, and he co-operation did not miles below Fredericksburg, A. place called Hamilton's crossing, until the storming lines had been beaten beaten back.

That advance through the city had been preceded by a bombardment from the cheek at a point on the railroad four miles below Fredericksburg, A. place called Hamilton's crossing, until the storming lines had been beaten back.

That advance through the city had been preceded by a bom The pilgrimage from Fredericksburg up Marye's Heights, out past Chancel-lorsville, through the Wilderness, with

At Fredericksburg it was all courag At Fredericksburg it was all courage even to recklessness. At Chancellors-ville, the next year, it was strategy, all strategy. While Lee, with a comparatively small force, made a great show of fighting along Hooker's front in the thick woods, both shooting and shouting, Jackson was marching away as if in full retreat, with 22,000 men, only to wheel and come charging against flank and rear where a whole corps, with guns stacked, was cooking and eating supper.

guns stacked, was cooking and cattle supper.

The next year came Grant, with his policy of winning by "the force of attrition," ready to saerlifee man for man or if needs be two for one, knowing that in the end the Confederacy must be worn out. And so it was. What Grant begon at the Wilderpess went on until the following April at Appointation, and secession ended.

Through the Whiderness to Spottsylvania the line of fortifications are the marvel of the visitor. They are everywhere, miles and miles of them. "In every change of position, or halt-

erywhere, miles and miles of them.
"In every change of position, or haltfor the night," said General Grant,
"whether confronting the enemy or
not, the moment arms were stacked,
the men intrenched themselves. It was
wonderful how quickly they could construct defenses of considerable
strength."
To-day the lines which both sides

struct defenses of considerable strength."

To-day the lines which both sides constructed can be followed up hill and down hill, through forest and farm. In places they are still breast high. It was the aim of Lee to keep a little, in advance, to select the most advantageous points and to fortify them, with the idea of compelling attack by Grant. And thus the way was worked through the Wilderness with shovel and ax and bayonet and musket. A few inches of dirt might stop a builet. The soldler of 1861 took no more chances than the necessities of war compelled. He had learned the art of intrenching and that art finds the highest exemplification in the Wilderness and around Spottsylvania.

chances than the necessities of war compelled. He had learned the art of intrenching and that art finds the highest exemplification in the Wilderness and around Spotusylvania.

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CONDITION OF ALL BANKS.

Expected Interesting Financial Statement-Reasons for Call Made on Banks by Comptroller Dawes.

WASHINGTON, July 4 .- Comptroller Dawes has special reasons for the date fixed for the last call upon the National banks for the report of their condition. He fixed the date at June 30 because it is the close of the fiscal year and because he has made an apepal to the offloers of the banking departments in all the states to obtain their reports for the same date. He thus hopes to be able to present a birdseye view of the exact banking condition of the country-national banks, state banks and private banks and loan and trust companieson a single date. This has not been done in any previous report by the comptroller. The summer report last year on the part of the national banks was called for on July 14 and for 1897 on July 23. The spring reports was made earlier this year than usual and nearly thre months have elapsed since the date on which it was fixed. Comp-troller Dawes began his correspondence with the state banking officials soon after completing his last annual report, in order to obtain an early agreement upon uniform reports. He found a cor-dial welcome for his propositions from most of the state officials, and one or two even wrote him volunteering support when they heard of his plans. Reports have been printed from the

state and private bangs in the annual report of the comptroller for a number of years, but they have been for various dates scattered through the spring, summer and autumn. They have not been without value, since they have afforded a general indication of the banking candition of the country dur-ing the year, but their value will be greatly increased, in the opinion of the official students, by having them all for the same date. The consent of the officials in the states having large state and private banks to the adoption of a uniform date for the reports has been given in every case, and it will be possible in the comptroller's report for 1899 to compare directly the relations between the state and the national banks and the deposits of the state banks in

Discussing the booking aspects of the fiscal year just closed, Comptroller Dawes said: "The condition of the national banks of the country during this year has been one of progressive pros-perity. The changes in the items of loans and discounts indicate this clear-ly. At the date of the April 5, 1899, call for report of condition the loans and discounts of the national banks of the country had increased \$306,316,660.43 and the individual deposits had increased \$437,914,981.33 over the amounts shown by the call of May 5, 1898. The increase in total assets of rational banks of the country over May 5, 1898, as shown by the statement of April 5, 1899, has been \$769,171,302:15, and their combined assets aggregated on the latter date \$4,639,138,-160.36. As a whole the national banks of the country have, during the past fiscal year, done a conservative, prosperous and progressive business."

The monthly statement of the comp-troller of the curency shows that the total circulation of national banks at the close of business June 30, 1899, was \$241,268,696, a decrease for the month of \$755,858 and an increase for the year of \$13,451,994. The circulation, based on United States bonds, amounted to \$205,-264,094, a decrease for the month of \$1,-041,860 and an increase for the year of \$8,186,002. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to \$36,004,602 an increase for the month of \$246,002. and an increase for the year of \$5,265,-992. The amount of United States reg-

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Case:
Mrs. B. Bach, of 15 Twentieth street,
zays: "My appetite was poor, my back
ached across the loins, with dreadful
bearing-down pains which frequently
bearing-down pains and only during bearing-down pains which frequently radiated to the groin, not only during the day, but they prevented me from sleeping at night and I arose in the marning more sore and stiff and fairly tired out, with no energy. I tried different remedies, but did not get any better. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pilis recommended for just such cases as mine I determined to try them, and procured a box at the Logan Drug Co.'s store. It helped me so much that I obtained a second. Two boxes freed me of all the trouble."

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SOUTH SHY OF BRYAN.

Would Rather be Allied with East

Than West-Populism is Dead-A Southern Democrat Talks. New York Sun: Jospeh J. Willett, sident of the State Bar Association of Alabama, who has been selected to make one of the long talks at the Tam-many Hall celebration of the Fourth of July, arrived in town yesterday and

"The Democrats in the south," said Mr. Willett to the Sun reporter, "have no confidence in the Democracy of the west. In 1896 the west was allowed to make the platform and to name the candidate. Both received the loyal support of the Democratic voters and leaders of the south. Two years later we find the west returning a Republican majority to the senate such as has not been known since the period of recon-struction. The west is dividing again and the old lines are restored. We of the south are in favor of going back to the old alignment with New York. Connecticut and Maryland if we can.

"Mr. Bryan has a great many friends in the south-friends such as Blaine had in New England after his defeat for the presidency in 1884, and as Clay had af-ter his defeats—friends of the kind that every defeated candidate has. But while there is this feeling of sympathy and friendship among many Democrats, there are thousands of Democrats who would not be sorry to see some other candidate nominated by the next national convention. Ex-Senator Gorma is not considered as seriously in the race. You know more of his prospects here than we do. Mr. Gorman will not be a candidate in the convention. He may be a candidate before the convention mets, and he may have a candidate whose name will be presented. Mr. Gorman, himself, is not the man to lead a forlorn hope. He isn't the kind of man to get in front of the guns.

"Augustus Van Wyck is very popu lar in the south. He is not known as well as Bryan is, but he is known and respected. We claim Judge Van Wyck is a southerner. He is as much ours as he is yours. He is one of our own peo-He was educated in the s and in the north, and he married a Richmond lady. Throughout the south there are thousands of people who know him or of him, and they all admire

"Of the platform which will be adopted at the next convention it is a little early to speak. Throughout the south threre is a feeling that tariff reform and anti-trust planks should have a promin-ent place. The people in the southern states believe in a tariff for revenue only. Silver has many friends and will contine to have friends until the bank ing facilities of the south are improved.

I recently received a letter from Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, the chair-man of the curency commission, in which he said that there was \$500,000,-000 less capital in the south now than there was in 1860. So long as this condition of affairs remains unchanged, the people will seek for some measure of relief, and on account of it many voters favor the silver plank of the Chicago platform. To offset them there is a large number-thousands of voterswho do not believe that silver can win. Besides, the Senate will be Republican for six years to come and there would be no hope of passing a free silver measure, even if a successful campaign

could be conducted on that isue.
"As for Populism, it is dead now. It would revive if the Democratic party should abandon silver, however. You sec. we're between Scylla and Chary-bdis. If we stick to free silver we lose the north and the east. The Democrats there will do just as they did in 1596. If, on the other hand, we don't stick to free silver, we will lose the Populists who are now in the party."

E Pluribus Unum

Washington Post: A vastly greater and far more widely extended conspiracy than the darkly diabolical "crime of '73," and having for its object the same fell purpose, has been going on all over the world for the last thirty-one months or thereabouts. It may properly be described as the e pluribus unum conspir-acy, or many separate conspiracies, merged in one gigantic and sustained onslaught on 16 to 1. "All are but parts of one stupendous whole."

On the very day after the November election of 1896, all the gold coins in the culating notes was \$229,688,110 and to the recesses in which they had waited secure public deposits, \$79,249,340. fresh and wholesome impetus to business that had suffered from semi-par alysis through fear of silver mono-metallism. All the gold mines on earth from Alaska's icy mountains to Africa's burning sands have conspired to increase their output in order to refute the dire predictions made by Mr. Bryan in that great campaign. The peopl have conspired to prefer paper to gold, leaving the treasury vaults full of the yellow metal.

Meanwhile our manufacturers have onspired to get a firm hold on foreign markets, and our farmers have increased their exports so that, in a single year, we sold abroad \$600,000,000 worth more than we bought—six hundred miltions in gold. Employers of labor got up a conspiracy to increase wages; the farmers conspired to pay their debts and lay by a surplus in bank. The railroads conspired to do more business than they had ever contemplated as a glittering possibility; the mines of coal iron, copper, lead and other staple minerals conspired to push on the tide of prosperity; ey the coal oil wells swell-ed the grand chorus with increasing streams. In brief, all our industries and in the trend of events at home and abroad the careful observer can detect evidences of the e pluribus unum con-spiracy that has supplemented "the crime of '73."

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Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I had spent a hundred delicars with the doctors, when I realized that they could do me no good. I had large spots all over my body, and these soon broke out into running sores, and I undured all the suffering which this vite disease produces. I decided to try E. S. S. as a last resort, and was soon greatly improved. I followed closely your 'Directions for Self-Treatment,' and the large splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before leng disappeared entirely. I was soon eured parfectly and my sain has been as clear as glass ever since. I cured my saif at home after the doctors had falled completely."

It is valuable time thrown away to expect the doctors to cure Contagious Blood Poison, for the disease is beyond their skill. Swifts Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—acts in an entirely different way from potash and mercury—it forces the poison out of the system and gets rid of it entirely. Hence it cures the disease, while other remedies only shut the poison in where it lurks forever, constantly undermining the constitution. Our system of private home treatment places a cure within the reach of all. We give all necessary medical advice, free of charge, and save the patient the embarrassment of publicity. Write for full information to Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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